'AN COMPANY SUB-THE METR

SLAIBES \$10,000.

HALL SUBSCRIPTIONS, \$48,675. A MODERN WOODMEN CAMP COMES IN WITH \$100.

This Is a New Departure and Opens Big Field-Many Sub-Committees Are Already at Work for Funds for the Hall.

A new field of revenue for the convention hall fund developed last night. At the meeting of Splitlog camp, No. 4757, Modern Woodmen of America, the youngest camp of that order in Kansas City, organized May 21 and having a membership of only 100, it was voted to subscribe on behalf of the camp \$100 to the convention hall fund. There are over 400 lodges of different secret orders in Kansas City, some of which have large memberships. One camp of Modern Woodmen alone has 500 members, and if it follows the pace set by its younger brother it should make a subscription of \$500. The possibilities in this direction are very great, and should the example of Splitting camp be generally followed by benevolent orders a large sum will be realized. The action of Splitleg comp was brought about by some of its head men, including W. O. Thomas, J. E. Fitzgerald and E. F. Rodman.

The Metropolitan Street Car Company yesterday made the very handsome subscription of \$10,000.

Subscriptions to the fund for the proposed convention hall and exposition building received by the general committee yes-terday amounted to \$12,250. Of this amount the Metropolitan Street Railway Company subscribed \$10,000; John Taylor, \$1,900; Central Coal and Coke Company, \$1,000; Witte Iron works, \$100; Meservey, Pierce & German, \$100; J. D. Swan & Co., \$50. This brings the total amount of subscriptions on the list in the hands of the general committee up to \$48,675.

Several of the sixty subclimmittees appointed Thursday night were organized and at work yesterday. C. L. McDonald, of the committee to solicit from members of the Builders and Traders' exchange, reported by telephone that the list had been started and that an even \$1,000 had been subscribed in fifteen minutes. No late reports were received from any of these sub-committees, but it is not doubted that a large amount has already been subscribed as a result of the efforts of the various committees. These subscriptions are not included in the total of \$48,575 given out by the committee.

There are also a number of subscriptions ctually tendered to the committee which re not included in the list, because the gammittee has refused to accept the mounts offered by these subscribes. For example, one concern which it is thought hould have given \$5,000 subscribed \$1,000. The committee emitted this \$1,000 subscriptions. The committee emitted this \$1,000 subscription from the list, and will endeavor to secure \$5,000. Another firm gave \$190, while houses of similar standing in the same line of trade have given \$1,000, and very much smaller concerns have apologized for the smallness of their \$50 offerings. A number of subscriptions which are regarded as inadequate for the benefits to be derived by the subscribers have been withheld from subscribers have been withheld from

the list.

Of course, it is not supposed that the various sub-committees which began soliciting from the different lines of trade yesterday met any such success as the general committee which secured the \$12,250, or that many of them were even as successful as the committee from the Builders and Traders' exchange, which "just started" its list with \$1,000, but the members of the general committee are very hopeful of the results of the work of the sixty sub-committees.

mittees.

In a few instances there was not a clear understanding of what was expected. The first man named on each committee, as printed in the newspapers, is the chairman of his committee and is expected to call its members together to decide on a plan of action. The second man on the list is vice chairman and is expected to ascertain if anything prevents the chairman from actnything prevents the chairman from act ng promptly, and, if so, to call the commit

All of the committees are expected to re All of the committees are expected to re-port to the general committee at the Com-mercial Club at 2 o'clock this afternoon, whether they have yet started to solicit subscriptions. If any of the committees have not been called together and organized by that time, the members are expected to be at the Commercial Club meeting to re-port that fact.

be at the Commercial Club meeting to report that fact.

The general committee is working night and day in the furtherance of the convention hall project. The members ask that it be understood that they did not aim to shirk any work themselves in asking the assistance of the sixty sub-committees, and that they do not intend to relax their efforts because of these appointments, but do expect, with the sid of the citizens interested in securing the convention hall, to expedite matters and assure the success of the movement at the earliest possible date. The general committee of fifteen will hold a meeting at the Commercial Club at 2 o'clock this afternoon to canvass the situation with the sixty sub-committees and arrive at a general understanding. The committee is confident that the subscriptions to-day will exceed \$25.00, the movement for the new building closing its first week with more than \$55.00 subscribed. This amount does not include the subscriptions which have been asked from the railroads centering at Kansas City, and from each of which large subscriptions are expected next week, and also omits some large Kansas City concerns which are expected to subscribe liberally, but will not do not live here.

The handsome subscription of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the largest yet received, was very encouraging to the workers for the new building. It was expected Thursday, but was delayed, as have also been several other very large amounts which the committee confidently expects to receive. The Armour Packing Company is the only one of the packing houses from which a subscription has yet been received. Charles Campbell and Hugh J. McGowan, of the committee to solicit subscriptions from the packing houses, pesterday received assurances from Fowler & Sons, Swift & Co., Doid Packing Company and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger that they would subscribe liberally but were not yet prepared to name the amounts.

A VETERAN PUBLISHER.

George W. Gray, Who Has Been Visiting in Kansas City, Has Gone East for the Summer.

George W. Gray, who has been the guest of his son-in-law, J. D. Her, at the Coates House for several months, has gone to Sar stoga and Newport for the summer season. He will be joined at Newport July 1 by his daughter, Mrs. Her, who will remain there

uring the season.
Mr. Gray has retired from business, after Mr. Gray has retired from business, after an active career of two score years. He was a member of the staff of the New York Journal of Commerce in 1844 in New York, and later founded a printing house that flourished for many years. He spent two years in California and then returned to New York, and stayed there until he went to Omaha to take charge of the designing and printing that was done for the Union Pacific Railroad Company when it began business. For many years he did all of the work and printed millions of pages and thousands of various hangers and bills that told of the great Western empire that famous but ill fated line opened to settlement, Several years since he retired from active business, and since then has spent most of the time visiting with his children and enjoying life. He is partial to Kansiss City and enjoys staying here except in the heat ing life. He is partial to Kansas City enjoys staying here except in the heat

NO-LEGGED BICYCLIST.

Independence Has a Young Man Without Legs Who Successfully Rides a Wheel.

James Jump, the son of the Rev. Albert Jump, of Independence, met with an acci-dent twelve years ago which deprived him of both of his legs. While playing in the yards of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway at Sedalia, he attempted to jump on a freight train. He fell. One of his legs was cut off close to his thigh and the other only a little lower down. A stump was left, however. He secured an artificial leg and attached it to the remnant of a limb, fastening it close up to the thigh. For several years past, although getting many a fall, he has managed to plod along with he balance of the world, and seems as happy and contented as some people with

two legs.
Young Mr. Jump recently became seized with a desire to ride a bicycle and scorch as other boys do. The idea grew with him, and at last he bought a wheel. He had wit-

as other boys do. The idea grew with him, and at last he bought a wheel. He had wineseed venturesome feats of one-legged bicycle riders, but he was in doubt as to whether a young man with no legs at all to speak of could set haif astride a wheel and make it go.

With crutehes in hand and with artificial limb dangling down he proceeded to mount. There was no spring or bound into the saddle, but he led his rubber-tired steed up to the curbetone, and, with a side motion which was made easy by the absence of his leg, he was in the saddle. His crutch he fastened in a spring catch on the side where his leg ought to be, and by a dexterous movement the artificial limb was lifted to the single pedal, and he started off. He quickly learned to ride. Now he understands the art of balancing nicely, and can now go at almost any speed desired. Mr. Jump can ascend an ordinary sized hill, and can go down with equal ease, but is not ready yet to attempt a heavy grade either up or down.

When he is ready to alight he brings the wheel to a standstill, then throws his weight toward the side on which his artificial leg hangs, and drops to the ground with the ease of an experienced bicycle forms a support on the side lacking a leg, and the crutch is taken from its moorings, and the old method of locomotion is brought into play.

Those who have seen young Jump ride,

into play.

Those who have seen young Jump ride, if not acquainted with his misfortune, would imagine that he was one of the many one-legged bicycle riders of the country, when in fact he has no legs at all.

LITTLE BIT ANXIOUS.

Assistant U. S. Attorneys Want to Know Where They Stand as to Civil Service.

The assistant United States attorneys are making earnest inquiry about their stand-ing in the civil service. They are included in the favored list, but it happens that their claims are to be disputed in the country generally.

Many letters about the matter have been

written to the civil service commission. A reply to one was received yesterday from John T. Doyle, secretary of the commission. It reads: "In reply to your letter of May 31. I am to state that the word 'not' is the third line of the commissioner's letter of May II appears through inadvertance. of May II appears through inadvertance. The positions of assistant attorneys are embraced within the classified service. I hand you a copy of the thirteenth report, and invite your attention to the statements in the appendix, showing the extent of the classified service."

It appears that President Procter of the civil service had informed the "assistant attorney" who had made inquiry that such officials were "not" included in the classified service. This gave him heart trouble, and he proceeded to write again as he was after better information.

Signal the commission conclude to passible and annoyance to those who expect to be made assistant attorneys.

NEARING THE 100 MARK.

Mercury at the Weather Bureau Touched 97 for a Few Min-

Each of the past three days has had the distinction of being the "hottest" of the eason. For the space of about fifteen minutes yesterday afternoon the delicate thermometer in the weather bureau went Thursday "one better" and registered 97 degrees. The heat yesterday was very op-

George Morris, a ragpicker, was over-come by the heat at Eighth and Locust streets yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Morris was removed to Central station in the ambulance, where he was revived. His wife and children live in Detroit.

FIVE THOUSAND EXPECTED.

Jubilee Celebration Next Tuesday Is Certain to Be a Gratify-

ing Success. The committees in charge of the celebration at Fairmount park on Tuesday in honor of the Queen Victoria diamond jubilee were in session at the Midland last evening for a couple of hours, completing all matters for the gathering. They have all matters for the gathering. They have everything now in shape for the day and said last evening they anticipated that 5,000 people would be on hand to take part in the exercises. The Air line company has provided ample special train service and will handle the crowd promptly.

Rabbi Schulman, Dr. Quayle, Dr. George and Professor W. Tecumseh Vernon will speak. The latter is one of the teachers in the Western university at Quindaro, the school for colored people.

that Governor Lon Stephens, of Missouri, and Governor Leedy, of Kansas, will both attend the jubilee gathering and share in

NOT FROM KANSAS CITY. Miss Kate Austin, Drowned in Texas,

Formerly Lived at Orrick, Mo.

Miss Kate Austin, who was drowned while in bathing at Greenville, Tex., last Wednesday afternoon, was not a resident of this city, as the dispatches stated. She was in the millinery business at Greenville was in the millinery business at Greenville and owned a number of houses in that city. Her home was at Orrick. Mo., several years ago, but her parents moved to Greenville. Tex., and she engaged in the millinery business. A few months ago her father and mother moved to Excelsior Springs, Mo., where they now reside. A brother of the unfortunate woman keeps a grocery store at 1816 Walnut street in this city. The only time she was in Kansas City was when she came here several months ago to visit her brother. The body will be buried at Orrick, Mo.

GREATEST IN THE WORLD.

A Texan Who Has Correctly Sized Up the Live Stock Market of

Kansas City. "Kansas City is going to be the greatest stock market in the world," said Mr. M. Halff, a cattleman, from San Antonio, Tex., who is stopping at the Midland.
"Chicago won't be in it." he continued.
"I have watched the growth of the market here and see a great future for this town. I am going to bring my son here and locate him on the stock market. I like and locate him on the stock market. I like the town and its go ahead policy."

Mr. Halff says the Lone Star state is like a vast garden. "The cattle interests in the West," he says, "are growing great-er every year and right now the Southwest is in the finest condition I ever saw."

The New Contes,

Kansas City's best and highest priced hotel.

MUCH DAMAGE DONE IN MANY STATES VESTERDAY.

DEATHS IN ILLINOIS.

TWENTY-SIX PERSONS BURIED BE-NEATH A BIG BARN.

Four of Them Killed and Five Se verely Injured-Sedalia Visited by Wind and Lightning-A Small Tornado in

Kansas.

Lincoln, Ill., June 18 .- A tornado which passed over the central and southern por-tions of Logan county this afternoon destreyed thousands of dollars' worth of preperty and completely demolished the immense cow barn on the farm of the state institution for the feeble minded. Twenty-six persons seeking refuge from the storm were buried in the debris. Four of the refugees, boy pupils from Chicago, were taken out dead. Five others were severely injured, one of whom, the farm superintendent, will probably die The dead are Sylvester Baker, John

O'Rrien, Neal McKenzie and Castle Le Baron, all pupils of the institution. The injured are Jacob Wilmot, farm superintendent, will probably die; Henry Borger, William Wilhelm and William Fisher, pupils, severely bruised and cut; will probably recover; Lemuel Gleason, atendant, serious internal injuries; may die. At 3:45 this afternoon, a tornado was seen approaching the city from the southwest. The state institution for the feeble minded, ontaining over 700 inmates, seemed to be directly in the path of the storm, and stringent measures were quickly taken to prevent a panic. The roofs of several of the buildings were carried away and much damage was done about the grounds, but the 700 inmates were under perfect control of the attendants and the threatened panic

and great loss of life was averted. The tornado passed on to the northeast, touching next on the farm and stock barns connected with the asylum, three miles dis-tant. In the cow barn were huddled twenty-six persons, including the superinndent of the farm, Jacob Wilmot, twentyfour pupils and an attendent. The barn was wrenched from its foundation and torn to pieces. Four of the pupils were instantly killed. The others, with the exception of the superintendent, escaped serious injury and were shortly rescued from the debris. The tornado passed on to the northeast, doing great damage, the extent of which is not known. The storm divided into sections and covered a wide territory. It is feared that the loss of life will be greatly enlarged when reports are received from outside the city.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS TORNADO. Great Damage Done to Buildings and Crops in Northwestern Paw-

nee County. Larned, Kas., June 18 .- (Special.) A tornado swept through the northwest part of this county between 6 and 7 o'clock last night. Rozel, a small village on the Jetmore extension of the Santa Fe, eighteen miles west of here, was struck and almost completely wiped out of existence, two grain elevators and every house in the place being swept away. A mlie north of Rozel, the farm house of Ed Christian was unrofed and one side blown in. The barns and sheds on the Hale ranch, three miles northeast, were demolished and in the same seighborhood the house and barns of Al Sufficed were destroyed, as were also the barns of Mark and Lew Seeley. Still fur-

barns of Mark and Lew Seeley. Still further northwest, the Balrd ranch came in the track of the cyclone and all the buildings, barns, cattlesheds, etc., were completely wrecked.

Advices from Burdett and Jetmore two of the larger towns on the Jetmore extension of the Santa Fe, indicate the storm did great damage to buildings. At Burdett not a building in town excaped uninjured, while many houses were completely demolished. James Christian, a farmer living near flurdett, had his foot badly crushed by a falling chimney, Ray Blindley was seriously injured about the head, chest and arms by boards flying from a demolished house. At and near Jetmore the storm did considerable damage to buildings and onsiderable damage to buildings

ops. It seems almost a miracle that no human It seems almost a miracle that no human lives were lost. Several head of horses and cattle were killed and chickens and turkeys were slaughtered by wholesale. The storm came from the southeast and traveled northwest, and was followed by a tremendous downpour of rain, three inches of water falling in less than an hour. The loss to the farmers in the windswept section will foot up many thousands of dollars. The destruction of their residences and the loss of their stock and poultry being augmented by great damage to the wheat crop, which was almost ready to harvest.

HIGH WINDS IN NEBRASKA. Extended Over a Wide Area and Did

Much Damage to Buildings.

Lincoln, Neb., June 18.-Violent wind storms prevailed over a wide district in Nebraska late last night and early this morning. In Lincoln some minor damage was done. At Munroe, west of here, the storm done. At Munroe, west of here, the storm approached the violence of a tornado. Hardly a chimney is left in the town and many roofs were taken off. The house of Peter Tobin was totally wrecked and Mr. and Mrs. Tobin slightly injured. Norfolk suffered from the storm, in the way of unroofed houses. Two men were injured, but not seriously.

Norfolk, Neb., June 18.—A tornado struck here leave their dolors were missed described.

Nortone, Nob., June 18.—A formado struce, here last night, doing some minor damage to buildings. A. K. Leonard and Loomis McKim were caught in the storm and received painful injuries. Leonard is badly cut about the head and is injured internally. McKim got a broken leg and many cuts and bruises on the body.

FIERCE STORM AT SEDALIA.

Many Buildings Damaged and the City Left Without Lights or Street Car Service.

Sedalia, Mo., June 18 .- (Special.) Sedalia and vicinity was visited by a fierce elec-trical and wind storm this evening, and although no fatalities have been reported much damage was done to property ferent parts of the city. The power of the Electric Rallway and Power any was struck by lightning, and all of he dynamos were rulned, leaving the city without street lights to-night and stopping down, quite a number of small frame builtings were twisted off their foundation while fruit, shade and ornamental trees all parts of the city were broken down.

MUCH DAMAGE IN INDIANA.

Trees Uprooted, Fences and Barns Blown Down and Buildings Struck by Lightning.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 18.-Returns re gived from both the north and western portion of the state indicate that last night's storm, which did not cease until night's storm, which did not cease until morning, did much damage. A telegram from Greencastie says that reports from the country show that large quantities of valuable limber was destroyed, large tress being twisted off at their roots. Farm fencing and stock suffered. Several large barns were struck by lightning. One at Hembrick's station, containing some valuable live stock, was destroyed. At Rochester, Brownsburg and Wabash, the damage was heavy to farm property. Valparaiso, a heavy hallstorm, accompanied by a high wind, did a great deal of damage to

all kinds of property. The Albany Lumber Company's sheds were blown down at Muncie, and the Albany bottle works was unroofed, and chimneys and stacks blown

down.

A remarkable weather condition prevailed here this morning. After a half-inch of rain fell during the night, the temperature at 6:20 a. m., stood at 72; at 7 a. m., it had risen to 89, and at 9 a. m., had dropped to 78. At 7 a. m., the temperature at Chicago registered 56, while at Louisville it was 10 deg, warmer. This unusual differences called out telegrams asking for verification of the figures from Washington and Chicago weather bureaus.

A TORNADO IN FRANCE.

A Score of Persons Killed and Ninety Injured, With Heavy Property Loss.

Paris, June 18 .-- A tornado swept over a great aren near here this afternoon, killing a score of persons, injuring many others and doing an immense amount of property damage. The tornado struck Asnerias when a fair was in progress. Everything was literally demolished. Two hundred trees were uprooted. The roof of Colgnet's fire works factory was blown off; a tall chimney was blown down and the boller exploded, killing several persons and injur-ing fifteen.
It is reported that five persons were killed in a cafe.

It is reported that two persons were killed in a cafe. In every direction houses and other build-ings were more or less seriously damaged. It is estimated that throughout the dis-trict over which the tornado moved at least twenty persons were killed and ninety in-jured. The whole garrison at Courbevoie, about

the whole garrison at Courbevole, about five miles west of Paris, went at a double-quick pace to Assertas after the disaster, where the scene is now one of widespread and appalling desolation. Every booth, van and merry-go-round in the fair was smashed and the circular railway was ru-In the distance the tornado presented the In the distance the tornado presented the appearance of a cloud of smoke going from the southwest to northeast. Roofs were seen flying in the air like kites. A May pole, fiteen yards long, was carried over the tops of houses to the fair grounds.

Ambulances and forty carriages are now searching for the dead and wounded. The people are completely dazed, and women and children can be seen sitting weeping upon doorsteps. Considerable damage was also done at St. Denis.

FOUR STORM FATALITIES. Two Persons Killed on an Indiana

Farm and Two Near Covington, Ky.

Louisville, Ky., June 18.-A severe wind sterm passed over this city between the hours of 5 and 6 this morning. Considerable damage was done to property, but no lives were lost. Reports received from Central and Eastern Kentucky indicate that great damage has been done to crops. The wheat fields have been laid low; farm louses and barns were wrecked and fences

destroyed.

At English, Ind., the court house was damaged to the extent of \$3,000. A south bound Monon train eight miles beyond Blocmington, Ind., was struck by lightning and the passengers shaken up severely. Conductor Johnson was painfully injured, but will recover. Later, as the train was nearing Gasburg, Ind., it ran into a large tree that had been blown across the track and the engine was badly damaged. Opposite Irvington, in Indiana, the restdence of John Streehls, a farmer, was wrecked by the wind and his 18-year-old son was instantly killed. A servant was so badly injured by the failing timbers that she lived but a few hours.

Two fatilities are reported near Covington, Ky.

Tornado in North Carolina,

Charlotte, N. C., June 18.—At 5 o'clock this evening a tornadd swept over West Burham. The Baptist church was blown down. The large storage house of the Erwin cotton mills was blown down, and the stock of cotton cloths stored there were soaked with rain. The loss is considerable, No fatalities were reported.

Fifty Families Homeless. Winnipeg, Manitoba, June 18.-Dispatches from the west report serious floods and a cloudburst west of Calgary in the Rocky mountains. The suburbs of Calgary are submerged, fifty families made homeless and several bridges washed away.

SUICIDE OR ACCIDENT?

C. A. Simonton Found Dying Under His Bedroom Window at Golden City, Mo. Golden City, Mo., June 18 .- (Special.) C. A. Simonton, aged 77 years, was found lying on the ground under his bedroom

window this morning in an unconscious state. His left leg was broken at the hip and his head was bruised. He will die. Simenton was formerly a well known con-tractor and builder, with headquarters at tractor and bullder, with headquarters at Topeka, Kas. He has been making his home with his son, W. F. Simonton, fore-man of the Memphis route painters. For several days he has been ill and last night, in a state of delirium, he tore up his clothng and the furniture in the room, removed he screen wire on the window and wandred out upon the perch, from which place se deliberately hursed himself, or feil, to the ground below, a distance of twelve feet. He probably lay outdoors all night.

A CIRCUS PARADE ACCIDENT. Balcony From Which People Were Viewing Lemen Bros.' Pa-

geant Gives Way. River Falls, Wis., June 18.-During the street parade by the Lemen Bros. circus, a balcony over a sidewalk occupied by about twenty people gave way and the party was hurled about eighteen feet to the walk below. Many were injured. Several children who occupied the walk were also badly injured. Genie Erickson and Carrie Hanson were among those most seriously hurt. The latter is believed to be fatally injured. Several Indians received danger-ous injuries by falling timbers.

Met Death While Fishing. Emporia, Kas., June 18.-James Pearson Emporia, Kas., June 18.—James Pearson went fishing yesterday with four other men near Neosho Rapids. While the party were wading, Pearson turned a corner in the creek. After a while he was missed. A search resuited in finding his dead body in shallow water not over two feet deep, it is thought he was taken with cramps or overcome with heat.

Seven Hurt at a Texas Fire.

Whitewright, Tex., June 18.—At 2 o'clock this morning fire destroyed five fine brick buildings. The flames originated in a restaurant, from a defective flue. Loss, 58,625; insurance, 534,070. Seven persons were injured, more or less, the most seriously being H. C. Willis, overcome by heat, and J. W. Ashley, arm broken.

Grocers' Trust Prosecution. Topeka, Kas., June 18.—(Special.) Attorney General Boyle and Senator Farrelly, author of the anti-trust bill, will hold a conference to-morrow and decide upon a plan of action to prosecute the Wholesale Grocers' Association for the violation of the new anti-trust law. Other alleged trusts will also be prosecuted.

Topeka Young Woman Killed. Topeka, Kas., June 18.—(Special.) Minnle Wolf, the 18-year-old daughter of Charles Wolf, the packer, died to-day from the result of injuries received in a runaway last night.

Pilcher to Take Charge July 1. Topeka, Kas., June 18.—(Special.) Dr. Plicher will assume the superintendency of the Winfield asylum July 1. This was de-cided upon by the board of charities to-day.

Will Resume With a Cut In Wages. Pittsburg. Pa., June 18.—Shoenbergers' steel plant, which has been closed for several weeks, will resume operations next Monday, in all departments. The men have been notified of a general cut in wages of from 10 to 20 per cent. A strike is improbable.

Correspondent Shriver Cleared. Washington, June 18.—Judge Bradley this morning instructed the jury in the case of John S. Shriver, the correspondent of the Mail and Express, under trial for alleged contempt of the senate sugar trust investigating committee, to bring in a verdict of acquittal.

WASH THEIR POLITICAL DIRTY LIN-EN IN THE SENATE.

> CAN'T AGREE ON THE TARIFF. STORM AND SCOLD AND ACCUSE

> > EACH OTHER OF HERESY.

Senator Tillman Says if There Is Any Tariff Stealing to Be Done He Wants His Share-And the Bill Waits On the Wrangle.

Washington, June 18.-The tariff bill came to a halt in the senate to-day, less than one page of the flax schedule being disposed of. The debate drifted into political channels, Senators Bacon, Vest, Jones of Arkansas, and Tillman taking part in an exposition of Democratic doctrine on the tariff. It led to several lively exchanges, during which the cleaning of political "dirty linen" was frequently referred to. Mr. Tillman's remarks were made with his characteristic vehe-mence, and at one point he frankly stated concerning the tariff that if there was to be stealing, he wanted his share for South Carolina. Late in the day, Mr. Morgan proposed a sweeping amendment to place a 10 per cent ad valorem duty on all articles now on the free list, with a few stated exceptions. In supporting the amendment Mr. Morgan called attention to the singular fact that the income tax feature of the Wilson bill is not repealed, and can be enforced by a change in the personnel of the supreme court of the United States.

Mr. Vest made a test contest at the outset of the consideration of the flax schedule moving to strike out the first paragraph, flax straw at \$5 per ton. He said the whole flax schedule was based on the idea that we could produce flax, which he denied, Ireland was the only country in which the flax for linen could be successfully produced, and he declared that the Minnesota flax had not proved satisfactory. The amendment was rejected, 18 to 28, Mr. Mc-Enery voting with the Republicans.

In further criticising the flax paragraph Mr. Vest ironically referred to that era of prosperity which had been "officially and ecclesiastically announced" in a recent prayer by the chaplain of the senate, "an

emissary of Providence."
Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, said the flax production of the Northwest was a demonstrated success. He presented samples of the article, produced in Minnesota, Michigan and the Dakotas. Mr. Pettigrew, South Dakota, declared

proposed rates ought to be doubled, as an encouragement to the flourishing flax industry of the Northwest. Mr. Pettigrew derided the result of placing a duty on raw cotton. Southern senators had done this to keep out Egyptian cotton, and yet the New England manufacturer had been given a compensatory duty to bring in Egyptian cotton. So that, declared the senator, all that was accom-plished was to help Eastern Republicans

break up the solid South.

This brought a response from Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, who took the lead in the contest for a duty on raw cotton. He did not believe the cotton manufacturer should receive compensatory duty to offset the duty on raw cotton, as the manufacturer already had ample protection. There was flagrant discrimination, he said, between the raw products of the farmers of the South and those of the North, the cotton bagging and cotton ties used by the South being taxed, while the binding twine used

bagging and cotton ties used by the South being taxed, while the binding twine used by the North was free.

Mr. Allison interjected the remark that the committee hoped before the senate was through with the bill that a just equilibrium would be established.

There was an exciting interruption when Mr. Bacon criticised the position of some of his associates in not favoring a revenue duty on raw materials. Mr. Vest sprang to his feet and, with great vehemence, exclaimed: 'This is very delectable to Republican senators. Their hearts are cheered and I can see their eyes gleam.'

He had refrained thus far, he said, from exposing Democratic discords, but since the senator from Georgia had gone into 'this lavatory for washing Democratic dirty linen' he (Vest) would ask his associates a few questions. Mr. Vest was about to put a series of sharp interrogatories, but Mr. Bacon demurred. He did not like the idea, he said, of being put on the witness stand by his Democratic associates and being put through a course of categorical questions.

Mr. Vest, whose monner had been intensely earnest, said the questioning had been undertaken in no offensive way.

"Do you believe," he asked, "in taxation limited to the needs of the government, economically administered?"

"I do," responded Mr. Bacon.

"Then how," persisted Mr. Vest, "can you reconcile your position with the fact that an idle surplus of millions is now in the treasury? Why should there be more revenue."

"If I had my way," proceeded Mr. Bacon.

"There would be no tariff bill. The

you reconcile your position with the fact that an idle surplus of millions is now in the treasury? Why should there be more revenue?"

"If I had my way," proceeded Mr. Bacon, "there would be no tariff bill. The senator (Vest) remarks that since there is to be a tariff bill I want my share. I utterly repudiate that suggestion. I have no sympathy with the cry that if the treasury is to be looted I want my share. But I declare that if any revenue bill is passed it ought to be equalized in its benefits."

Mr. Tiliman, of South Carolina, here came in to call the attention of his "Democratic brethren" to the rates they had given in the Wilson bill to certain raw materials. If this was a fraud, then the present contest over taxing raw material, was merely as to the amount of the fraud. Then Mr. Tiliman added: "And I say plainly, if we are to have this stealing. I want my share for South Carolina." There was a momentary sensation over the vehemence of Mr. Tiliman's remarks.

Mr. Berry, Arkansas, deplored the divisions on the Democratic side and said he had hoped that whatever the divisions might be he would never see a Southern Democrat supporting a protective tax. He utterly dissented from the view that the South wanted any share of tariff plunder. The South was the home of chivalry and honor, and it was not from there that a demand would come for a share in any grab or steal.

Mr. Tiliman again arose.

"This washing of dirty Democratic linen is nothing new to me," he declared. "I've been doing it for years and have been trying to get the senate to do some of it."

The senator reviewed the Democratic policy on the tariff. In speaking of the tariff contest in Democratic conventions, Mr. Tillman referred to the "spurious bastard of tariff doctrine brought there by Mr. Cleveland's tools." Turning to his associates, he exclaimed that they had set the example by giving to the country in 18% a disreputable protective tariff bill.

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, attempted to bring the debate back to the first question, making a p

making a pica for a good rate on that article.

Mr. Stewart made a general argument in support of the policy of a duty on raw material. He asserted that any other course was contrary to the last Democratic platform. Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, criticized the entire flax schedule as designed to place a heavy burden on the poor, who used the low grades of goods, and relieve the burdens on the high grades used by the people of wealth. He moved to reduce the rate on flax hackled to 1½ cents per pound; rejected. elected. Without completing this paragraph, 227, ie bill was hid aside at 5 o'clock and, fter an executive session, the senate ad-

NO TARIFF BILL DELAY.

May Re Completed Earlier Than Generally Expected-No Agreement

With Democrats. Washington, June 18 .- The progress made with the tariff bill during the past few days has encouraged many senators to be-Heve that the bill will be completed sooner than generally anticipated. There is a fair

understanding between the Republican senators and their Democratic opponents that the bill will not be delayed in any manner by extended speeches made for the purpose of delay. The senate seems anxious to get away as soon as possible. The Democrats will not come to any agreement as to fixing times for certain schedules to be considered or to limit the time in any manner until there can be a definite understanding as to the intention of the Republicans concerning the proposed monetary commission which it is said the president will recom mend before the adjournment of congress Senators who are in charge of the opposi-tion to the bill to serve notice on some Republican senators that if there should be an attempt to pass a bill for a monetary commission, or if the Democrats became convinced that it was the intention to bring

to go through with their protests against the increased rates, but they do not want to consider the commission bill at this session.

Whether this will have any effect upon the programme of the Republicans has not yet been determined, but the desire of the Republicans to get the tariff bill through and get away from Washington may result in restrictions.

forward such a measure, the debute on the

tariff bill might be prolonged indefinitely

They were willing to allow the tariff bill

and get away from Washington may result in postponing any proposed action until next December. It has been pointed out that there will be great difficulty in retaining a quorum here after the tariff bill has passed, and that, among other considerations, may result in an informal understanding that the tariff bill will be the only important question to be considered at this session of congress.

Already there is talk of consideration of the tariff bill in conference. The Republican members of the ways and means committee are noting the changes in the bill from day to day and preparing themselves to consider the bill in conference with the least possible delay. The committee has not acted as a body, so nothing can be said as to the determination of the house members on any particular schedules.

TREATY WILL NOT BE URGED. Senator Davis Says Final Considera tion of Hawaiian Annexation Will Be Deferred.

Washington, June 18.-Senator Davis, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, said to-day that he would not make an effort to press the Hawaiian treaty to final consideration in the senate during the present session. "While," he said, "the opposition to the ratification of the treaty is not formidable as to numbers, it has already been made evident that it will be quite determined and this fact, coupled with the impossibility of holding a quorum for any length of time after the a quorum for any length of time after the parsage of the tariff bill, has already forced the conclusion that an effort to secure immediate action would be futile; hence, it will not be made. We shall, however," he added, "be able to get the treaty reported to the senate. We shall also have it formally taken up, so as to have it well to the front at the beginning of the next session."

session."

Senator Davis expressed the opinion that there would be no difficulty in getting a ratification resolution through the committee at the present session. He said in reply to a question that he did not believe the committee would be disposed to give ex-Queen Lilliuokalani a verbal hearing. "We would, of course," he said, "read any statement she might be disposed to file with us, but the committee's aversion to verbal statements is such that I am convinced she would not be heard if she should make application to that end."

Washington, June 18.—(Special.) Senator Teller to-day introduced a hill to abolish the offices of Indian commissioner and assistant Indian commissioner and create in their place a board of Indian commissioners. He also introduced a hill to provide for allotment of lands to Indians without changing their tribal relations.

Two Bills by Teller.

WILL LELAND DECLINE? Rumored at Washington That He Will Not Accept the Topeka Pen-

Washington, June 18 .- (Special.) A story is going the rounds among Kansans here that National Committeeman Leland will not accept the position of pension agent at Toneka, inasmuch as his friends failed to Topeka, inasmuch as his friends failed to get the desirable appointments which he was expected to control. It is said that he will be satisfied with the honorary distinction of having been offered the place and will decline it now that the appointment has been tendered him.

No one case be found who claims to have the positive information and the report is given as such, for it can be found to be possible more.

LOOMIS DEFENDS HIMSELF. Calls on Assistant Bristow to Reply to Charges Made Against

Him. Washington, June 18.-(Special.) Charles A. Loomis, late Republican candidate for congress in the Second district of Missouri, called on Assistant Postmaster General to the effect that he has been using his po-litical standing in furtherance of an office brokerage business. The interview lasted some time, and Mr. Loomis made a strong impression on the assistant postmaster ge-eral, and gave a satisfactory explanation of the matters touched upon in the charges.

PLACE FOR C. H. FILSON. Governor Barnes Has Appointed Him School Land Commissioner

for Oklahoma. Guthrie, O. T., June 18.-(Special.) Gov rnor Barnes to-day appointed C. H. Filson, of this city, school and land commis-sioner. Filson is about 40 years old, and was formerly clerk in the land office here later clerk of the supreme court. He managed Governor Barnes' oursau during the recent campaign, and has served as his private secretary since. He is an active Re-publican and one of the most popular men in the territory.

Mr. Davis as Acting Secretary. Washington, June 18.—(Special.) Secretary Bliss was in New York and Assistant Secretary of the Interior Davis acted as secretary to-day for the first time since his accession to office. His first act as acting secretary was to sign a requisition on the treasury for \$15,000.

Sutton Makes Formal Application.

Washington, June 18.—(Special.) M. W. Sutton, of Dodge City, Kas., to-day made application to be appointed collector of internal revenue at Leavenworth, Kas., and James T. Beach, of St. Joseph, filed application to be appointed surveyor of customs at St. Joseph. Pension Examining Surgeons. Washington, June 18.—(Special.) Pension examining surgeons were appointed to-day as follows: Sedalia—Drs. Walter Pengist, C. S. Walden and S. K. Crawford. Springfield—Drs. M. W. Smith, C. E. Woody and F. W. Diemer.

Kansas City Applications. Washington, June 18.—(Special.) The applications of Drs. C. W. Burrell, T. C. Baird and J. Robinson to be pension examining surgeons at Kansas City have been filed with Pension Commissioner Evans.

Wants to Be Timber Inspector. Washington, June 18.—(Special.) C. M. Curner, of Kansas City, has filed his appli-ation for appointment as timber inspector,

Buckner to Be a Candidate, Louisville, Ky., June 18.—The Kentucky ex-Confederates will present the name of General Simon Bolivar Buckner for com-mander-in-chief of the Confederate Veter-ans' Association, when it holds its annual meeting at Nashville next week.

Composer Verdi Seriously III. Rome, June 18.—The Messagero says that Guissepe Verdi, the celebrated composer, now in his 83rd year, is seriously ill.

Traveling men will find the Hotel Vic-

REMARKABLE FALLING OFF SINCE THE WAR BEGAN.

ONLY ONE-FIFTH WHAT IT WAS.

OUR IMPORTS FROM CUBA GREATLY EXCEED OUR EXPORTS.

Four Times as Great During the Years Between 1887 and 1896-Marked Falling Off in Our Exports of Lard and Bread-

stuffs.

Washington, June 18.-X significant report on our trade with Cuba from 1887 to 1897, prepared by Chief Hitchcock, of the foreign markets sections of the agricultiral department, has been promulgated by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. The stadistics shows very clearly the effect of present hostilities in Cuba upon the comnercial intercourse of the United States

with that island. During the last fiscal year, 1896, the total value of our Cuban trade amounted to only \$47,548,619, as compared with \$102,564,204 in 1890,, the year preceding the breaking out of the war. This was a falling off of more than 50 per cent in three years, Returns already available for the current fis-cal year indicate still further decline, the records for the nine months ended Murch 31, 1897, placing the total value of the trade for that period as low as \$14,936,817. At this rate the figures for the fiscal year 18% will hardly reach \$20,000,000, or less than one-

fifth of the value recorded for 1893. During the early years of the present deade, our Cuban trade had received a material impetus, the years 1887 to 1888, inlusive, showing uninterrupted gains, and but for the opening of the war a still greater expansion, it is predicted, probably would have followed. As it is, however, ommercial interchange between the United States and Cuba has been very largely abridged. Continuing, the report says:

Our imports from Cuba have generally been much in excess of our exports to been much in excess of our exports to that island, the balance of trade being decidedly against the United States. During the years 1887-1886, the value of the merchandise exported averaged \$59,168.656 per annum, and that of the merchandise exported only \$14,07,572 per annum. In 1886, the imports fell to \$40,017,700; exports to \$7,520,880. The remarkable decline in our trade with Cuba from July 1, 1896, to March 31, 1896, occurred chiefly in the case of the imported during the nine months amounting to only \$8,841,831, or little more than the value of the exports for the same period, the latter being returned at \$6,084,-886.

Of the merchandise imported into the

period, the latter being returned at \$6,084,385.

Of the merchandise imported into the United States from Cuba fully 90 per cent is agricultural. Sugar, the most important of the products imported from Cuba, amounted in value to more than 75 per cent of the entire imports for the decade. The heaviest shipments on record were in 1894, reaching in that year as high as 2.127,702,339 pounds, value \$3,147,745. Importations of sugar were much asmaller in the two successfing years, amounting in 1896 to only 1,083,171,322 pounds, valued at \$24,102,835.

Returns for the nine months, ending March 31 of the present year, exhibit a still greater failing off, the total importations being only 205,573,335 pounds; value, 4,251,564. Molasses imports from Cuba, which in 1894 amounted to 15,823,575 gallons, valued at \$1,145,412, were reduced in 1896 to 1,716,161 gallons, value, \$128,474. The largest important commodity, prior to the fiscal year 1996, was in 1803, reaching 21,691,891 pounds; value, 8,939,68. In 1896, however, these fisures were considerably exceeded, the quantity then imported being 25,771,377 pounds, valued at \$1,052,468. These uninterrupted the control of the production of the production of the control of the production of the production of the prior to the fiscal year 1996, was in 1803, reaching 21,691,891 pounds; value at \$1,052,468. These uninterrupted the production of tity then imported being 28,771,217 pounds, valued at \$10,812,468. These uninterrupted shipments are probably accounted for by the fact that the western end of the island, where the chief tobacco growing districts are situated, has only recently been invaded by the opposing forces. Since the Invasion of this region, however, there has been a great decline in our importations of vaded by the opposing forces. Since the invasion of this region, however, there has been a great decline in our importations of Cuban tobacco, the records for the nine months, ending March II, 1897, placing the total amount received during that period at only 3.413,929 pounds; value, II,881,298. According to the returns for the corresponding months of the fiscal year, 1898, the importations during that period amounted to II,898,231 pounds; value, IR,685,251 pounds; value, IR,685,647.

As to exports from this country to Cuba, the relative importance of the agricultural articles has increased during the last few years. The shipment of lard to Cuba during the ten years aggregated \$25,000,000 in value, forming nearly one-half of the total agricultural exports. For the last fiscal year there was an extraordinary fall in this class of exports, amounting to only II.551, 185. Bacon and hams attained their highest figure in 1893, since which they have steadily declined. Breadstuffs steadily decreased in the last three years, last year's total shipments being only \$774,732, or a little more than a fifth of the value returned for 1893. Wheat, flour and Indian corn suffered a marked decline, as did other articles of food. Milk is one, of the few commodities whose exportation increased last year, but the falling off in butter and cheese was so great that the total value of three dairy products exported declined from \$128,088 in 1893 to \$81,440 in 1896. Fron and steel, manufactures of wood and of coal and mineral oil have also materially declined in the last few years.

MUST COME TO TERMS. Uncle Sam to Talk Very Plainly to Spain-General Woodford's Instructions.

Washington, June 18. Spain, it is male, is

Washington, June 15. Scale, it is seed, is to be brought to terms feederal Stress U.T. Woodford, the new inferiors of Stress U.T. Woodford, the new inferiors of Stress U.T. Woodford, the new inferiors of the seed of the se

First-The United States is not actuated First—The United States is not actuated by an unfriendly feeling toward Spain.

Second—The United States does not desire to take advantage of Spain's troubles with her colony to bring about the annexation of Cuba to this country.

Third—But unless Spain will herself make a move toward meeting the inevitable, toward giving Cuba freedom, the United States will be compelled to interfere, and in the case of intervention, annexation might naturally follow.

MR. CALHOUN'S REPORT. It Is Still Far From Complete-Will Probably Be Sent to

Madrid.

Washington, June 18.—Mr. Calhoun has been in frequent consultation during the past two days with the president and Assistant Secretary Day, in an endeavor to discharge himself of so much of his mission as will enable him to return to Illinois to-morrow to attend to some pressing law business. He will return to Washington, however, next Wednesday, to resume his labors. The special commissioner already has reduced to the shape of a written report some of the results of his observations, but his work is far from complete. It is probable that the findings of Mr. Calhoun in the end will be entrusted to Mr. Woodford to take with him to Madrid and support such representations as he may be charged to make to the Spanish government. It is also likely that upon Mr. Calhoun's return to Washington next week a full conference will be held between him and Mr. Woodford, who is expected to come over from New York for the purpose.